

THE LOAN BILL.

The following statement of the condition of the Treasury and the remarks of the National Intelligencer upon it, will place the facts in relation to the measure in a plain light. It shows the actual condition of the country and the absolute necessity of making provisions for paying it, either by treasury notes or a loan. We do not see why a political issue should be raised about this matter, unless it is to keep up the excitement. On subjects of finance figures are a great deal better than speculation. We choose to rely upon them, they don't lie. This simple exhibit is a full and satisfactory answer to Mr. Woodbury's long speech, in which he attempts in vain to shift the burden of financial management from his own shoulders to those of the present administration. Let the public examine the facts and not be led from the true issue, the gloom of interested parties, or the misrepresentation of partisan presses.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

It seems to us somewhat surprising that there should be such diversity of opinion as to the condition of the Treasury, when that condition is susceptible of such easy illustration as the following:

Amount of Treasury notes unredeemed by settlement of accounts, and therefore outstanding (debts), on 1st January, 1841, was	\$4,966,816
Amount of outstanding appropriations (liabilities), on 1st January, 1841, was	12,306,265
Actual amount of debt and liabilities on 1st Jan 1841, was	17,273,081
Amount of appropriations of all kinds made at the last session of the 26th Congress, for the service of the year 1841, was	19,719,095
Actual amount of debt and liabilities between the 1st Jan & 4th March, 1841, was	36,992,176
Amount of revenue received between 1st January and 4th March, 1841, including the balance in the Treasury on 1st Jan. 1841, as appears by the Treasury Report of 2d June, & including also an amount received from the Bank of the United States, was	3,927,727
Which deducted, leaves the amount of debt and liabilities on the 4th of March 1841	33,064,449
Amount is chargeable upon revenue accruing, and to be received after 4th March, 1841; of which it is estimated there will be received between the 4th of March and the end of the year, (per Treasury Report,) 14,670,000	
Which deducted, leaves the probable amount of debt and liabilities on the 1st Jan 1842	18,394,449
Which should be added for interest on Treasury notes redeemed during the year, probably	300,000
Making the sum of	\$18,694,449

This sum will be diminished or increased exactly as the revenue which may have been received between the 4th of March and 31st of December will be greater or less than the amount estimated. If, whatever portion of this may be required to meet during the year 1841 can only be met by borrowing money or by deferring payments by means of Treasury notes.

The appropriations which may be made at the present session are not included in the foregoing statement, but must be added to make the true aggregate for the entire year.

As to the choice of modes for supplying this deficiency, (between Treasury notes and a temporary loan,) it strikes us with wonder that there should be any difference of opinion. A Treasury note is as much an evidence of public debt as a certificate of Government stock for the same amount; and the idea of resorting to Treasury notes to avoid Public Debt is about as rational as that of taking poison to escape a natural death.

What would be thought of the wisdom of any man in private life who, having occasion for money for a term of eight years, and being able to borrow it for that term at a low rate of interest, should for borrowing it for a year only, by issuing numerous promissory notes, knowing that at the end of the year he would have no means of meeting his engagements but by issuing another batch of promissory notes, to be again renewed at the end of the next and succeeding years?

ESSEX COUNTY CONVENTION.

Agreeable to previous notice, a good number of Whigs of Essex County met at the Congressional Meeting House in Lunenburg on said County on the 17th inst., and were called to order by John Brooks, when the Hon Spencer Clark called to the chair, and the convention proceeded to vote for a Senator for said County, and to their votes unanimously for STEPHEN DWE, Esq.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, viz: Cooper, Mott, Graves, Brooks and Denison, who reported the following Resolutions which, after being discussed by Messrs. Cooper, West, Benton, Clark, and Brooks, were adopted.

Resolved, Whereas the Constitution has made Congress the legitimate Guardian of the currency of the Union, Therefore resolved that it is the duty of Congress speedily to provide such fiscal policy as will supply the wants of the People.

Resolved, That the public lands are of right common property of all the States, and the proceeds thereof should be distributed among them proportion to their respective populations.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a judicious tariff calculated to supply the wants of all the people of the community by affording a source of revenue for the support of Government and ample protection and encouragement to the industry and enterprise of our citizens.

Resolved, That we have always been in favor of economy in the expenses of Government, and we have borrowed the motto of retrenchment from our opponents in the late political campaign, but will never like them trample its principles under our feet.

Resolved, That we having the fullest confidence in the wisdom, honesty and political integrity of the candidate selected to represent this Senatorial district, will use every honorable measure to secure his Election.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a County Committee, viz: John Denison, Miron S. Chandler, Jonas Graves and H. N. Schoff, Esqrs.

The Convention then adjourned.

JOHN DODGE, Secretary.

GOOD NEWS.

On Wednesday the 7th. the land bill passed the House, 116 to 108. The northern locos united with the southern nullifiers and anti-tariff men against it, but in vain. Upon the lowest estimate, three millions annually will be divided among the states, giving

\$50,000 A YEAR TO VERMONT.

Thus will the states obtain what is of right their own, and the deficiency of the revenue to the national government will be made up by duties upon luxuries, which are used principally by the rich in our great cities, and from duties on which they have long been exempted. In every way, the operation of this measure is entirely just and salutary: while it confers blessings upon the mass of the people, it will bring the burden upon a class of foreign imports which policy and justice require should no longer be suffered to go untaxed.—*Watchman.*

WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE?

The Opposition are chuckling over the continuance of the hard times, and the little prospect, as they say, of relief being obtained by means of the Extra session. Now this clearly shows two or three things, which are important to be noticed. First they admit that the pressure of the times is very great—money is extremely scarce, and prices low. Now how long is it since these same worthies were asserting at the top of their voices, that the times were not hard—prices were higher than they had been under many former administrations; and in short, "there was no pressure than an honest man would regret!" Secondly, they show a disposition to prevent Congress from doing anything for the relief of the country. They dispute, inch by inch, every step the Reformers are taking in the execution of the instructions they have received at the hands of the sovereign people. In the recent Presidential election, the repeal of the Sub-treasury, and the passage of a bill to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the states, was decreed in a voice too decided to be mistaken, or disregarded, except by those who care not a groat for the voice of the People. This is as clear as the noon-day sun. Immediate action upon these subjects seemed to be called for, that the country might be speedily relieved of those dead-weights to her prosperity. Accordingly, an extra session of Congress is called. Now mark the course of those self-styled democrats, who profess to regard the voice of the people. We see them armed to the teeth in defence of this odious sub-treasury scheme, which has been condemned again and again, by the people; we see them spending day after day of the time of Congress and the people's treasure, in denouncing the conduct of the new administration in the Caroline and McLeod affair, and leading to the skies the mealy-mouthed and subservient course of Mr. Van Buren; we see them striving by every art to prevent the adoption of any rules by the House of Representatives, and thus prevent the transaction of any business; introducing a resolution into the Senate, calling upon the Executive for the names of all persons who have been removed from office since the 4th of March last, and the reasons therefore, on which to hang speeches innumerable about "Proscription!" "Guillotine!" &c.,—but how suddenly do they lose their zeal for the resolution when an amendment is added, extending the time, and including the removals made by Mr. Van Buren, and the reasons! We see them opposing in every conceivable manner the passage of the Distribution and Pre-emption bill through the House, and this opposition would have continued till dooms day, had not the Reformers, in spite of this opposition, forced it through, and thus entitled themselves to the thanks of the nation; we see them in the Senate, with all the tricks and artifices which defeated and malicious locofocoism can invent, arrayed in opposition to the bill to incorporate a Fiscal Bank of the United States, which has been prepared in a spirit of conciliation and compromise in such a manner as to avoid the honest scruples which any man may have entertained to the old Bank. This bill is met at every stage with innumerable nonsensical amendments, not offered for the purpose or with the desire to amend and improve the bill, but merely to retard its progress and prevent, if possible, its becoming a law.

In view of these facts, we ask who are responsible, that the measures which have been so loudly demanded by the people, are not carried out, and the country relieved of its embarrassments? *Where lies the blame!* Let an enlightened and honest public judge!—*Lamoille Whig.*

The Spirit of the Age, Patriot and North Star are apparently ready to swear outright, that Col. Paine has been most industriously instructed in all the mysteries of John Adams' federalism. Let them all swear to it; and prove it by undoubted authority: we shall then have the privilege of telling them this: whatever Col. Paine's instruction has been, he never was a locofoco, and never will be, until he is satisfied that the policy of king-ridden Europe, which has made the many slaves to the few, deserves to be forced upon the free people of America. And to this negative praise we will add: Col. Paine attained the privilege of a freeman at the very time when all the old party dissensions of the country were settled, and all parties were merged into one; when, in point of fact, the true principles of National Independence were, for the first time fully carried out, and the American people unitedly and happily agreed, under one administration and one national policy. The administration was MONROE's: the most prominent features of its policy were, a sound currency by means of a National Bank, and protection and encouragement to Domestic Industry by means of a Tariff. Col. Paine adopted the principles and approved the policy then predominant, and he has steadily adhered to them,—none more steadily and ardently than he. To all the encroachments upon those principles and that policy—to all the ruinous experiments and anti-republican doctrines of these latter times—he has been strongly opposed. The locos may call this by what name they please: in our opinion, it is what highly commends him at this crisis,—when the very measures which marked MONROE's administration are at stake—to the support of the people of Vermont.—*Watchman.*

Mr. Marshal S. Bittell and Mr. Papineau, both

proscribed by the Canadian Government for the part they took in the rebellion in the Provinces, have been invited to return by the Governor General of Canada.

Our latest advices from Washington show more pleasing indications of the progress of business, and the prospect is good for the carrying out of the great measures proposed for the relief of the country, opposed as they are at every point by the locofoco demagogues.

EXTRAORDINARY ATROCITY IN KENTUCKY.

It will be recollected by some of our readers that a drover, named Utterback, was a week or two since found robbed and nearly murdered, near Williams-town in Kentucky; and that two men, Couch and Mayhew, were arrested on suspicion of having been connected in the crime. It appears by some recent accounts that the man is likely to get well, and that the suspected persons have fallen victims to a mob, by whom they were brutally murdered. On Saturday the 10th, several hundred persons, fearful that they should be cheated of a hanging scene, went to the jail, forced it open, took the two men to the spot where Utterback was found, allowed them privilege of clergy for about five hours, and then hanged them upon a tree. It seems that notice was given of their intention thirty-six hours before its execution—that about five hundred citizens, pursuant to notice, went in solemn procession to the jail and marched to the scene of murder in the same way. At the ground about two thousand persons were assembled, who were addressed by a member of the bar on the propriety of permitting the law to take its course. When his remarks were closed, religious services were performed (!) and the murder was perpetrated with the utmost coolness. The mob then dispersed quietly to their homes.—*Times.*

IMPRISONMENT OF AN AMERICAN BISHOP IN ROME.

Mr. Bernardini Costelli has addressed a note to Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, at Washington, from which we learn the following circumstances: Pope Gregory XII. in the exercise of his ecclesiastical authority, ordered Bishop Rose, of Detroit, Michigan, to appear before him in the year 1838 or '39. The latter repaired to Rome, when he was urged to resign his apostolic function of pastor of the diocese of Detroit. He refused, and was cast into prison, and remains there yet, cut off from all communication with his country and friends. Costelli, who is a catholic priest, states that our countryman is suffering this prolonged incarceration owing to certain calumnies of his colleagues in the United States, who have been accessory to his imprisonment and have known the fact ever since its consummation, but have carefully kept it a secret from the laity in this country, and especially from the flock of the sufferer. A citizen of the United States called to Rome to be judged by his Holiness for acts alleged to have been committed in this country, is an anomaly in the history of America. Bishop Conwell of Philadelphia, was once imprisoned during a visit to Rome, but while in the same position as Mr. Rose, was fortunate enough to make his escape; and, being arrested in Paris, under Charles the Xth, by order of the Pope, was set at liberty through the intervention of the American Minister. His Holiness will burn his fingers if he attempts tricks of this kind.—*Times.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.

On the 14th inst., Mr. Aaron Badger of Salem, Vt., went into the forest to fall trees, in company with four others; a tree fell in a contrary direction from what was anticipated, striking him across the shoulders and down his side, leaving him senseless; his senses returned in a few moments, but he survived the shock only 2 or 3 hours. Mr. Badger was formerly a resident of this town, aged 44 years—a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church—died in "holy triumph, leaving a wife and seven children to mourn his loss."—*North Star.*

From the *Oncida Observer.*

McLeod. A number of Journals have stated confidently that an appeal would be taken from the recent decision of the supreme Court, in the case of McLeod, to the Court of Errors. This we believe is an error. It is not, we understand, the intention of the counsel of McLeod to move for an appeal, but to bring the case to trial as soon as may be, probably in this country, in accordance with the expressed wish of the prisoner. The argument of the Supreme Court is deemed to have settled conclusively the legal points in the controversy; and the hope of obtaining a reversal of its decision by an appeal to the Court of Errors is not, we believe, indulged by any body. McLeod is now in charge of the Sheriff of this county, in whose custody he will probably remain until his trial, which we learn he is anxious should take place as soon as possible, being entirely confident, as he asserts, of his ability to furnish the most conclusive evidence that he had no participation in the outrage for which he stands indicted.

GROWTH OF THE WEST.—The Richmond Whig, in publishing a table of the present population of the States of the Union, remarks—

Whilst the South has receded and the North been barely able to maintain its own, the Great West has gone ahead with a hundred horse power. In her hands are the future destinies of the Republic. In the next Congress she will have a greater representation than either the North or the South, singly; and by the next census, in 1850, she will exceed them both combined.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Edward Everett of Massachusetts, Minister to England.
C. S. Todd of Kentucky Minister to Russia.
Daniel Jennings of Maryland, Minister to Austria.
Washington Barrow of Mississippi, Charge to Portugal.
Mr. Boulware of Virginia, Charge to Naples.
Mr. Pendleton of Virginia, Charge to Chili.
Mr. Baber of Georgia, Charge to Sardinia.
Mr. Calhoun of Georgia, Consul to Havana.

More Aggressions by British Cruisers.—Captain Lord, of the ship Saluda, which left Rio Janeiro on the 16 of June, states that the Dutch schooner Argo was on the coast, and had been fired into by a British brig of war. The balls passed through the schooner. No one however was killed. The brig passed on without sending a boat to the schooner.

PROGRESS OF THE BANK BILL.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, writing from Washington says:—Day begins to dawn, and strong hopes are now entertained that the bank bill will pass in a shape acceptable to all parties.

Mr. Botts, of the House, who is a sound and practical statesman, and who is a member of the Currency Committee, has an amendment, (a copy of which I have been furnished by a friend,) which he has prepared, and is likely to be adopted, which seems to me to combine many happy ideas, and may reconcile all difficulties. It is substantially as follows:

"That the corporation may establish competent offices of discount and deposit in any District or Territory of the United States, or in any State that shall not express its dissent thereto at its first session after the passage of this act, wherever Congress may deem it necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested in the Government by the Constitution, and shall, by law, direct the same."

This seems to be a happy idea. It employs the precise language of the Constitution, and cannot be objected to by the President; and at the same time reserves to Congress the power to establish branches without the consent of the States, when, as the Constitution says, it becomes necessary and proper.

Singular Death.—A laborer died on one of the flat boats on the Levee at New Orleans on the 8th, of a disease which baffled his physician. A post mortem examination took place, and upon examining his brain, it was discovered that an insect of about an inch long, known by the name of a centipede or a thousand legs, had crawled into his ear, causing thereby an excruciating death.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That the locofocos of Vermont have fully declared in state Convention

OPPOSITION TO PROTECTION BY THE TARIFF,
OPPOSITION TO A NATIONAL BANK AND FOR THE SUB-TREASURY,
AND OPPOSITION TO THE RIGHT OF VERMONT TO HER SHARE OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

In the first they are leagued with Southern Nullifiers and British Monopolists against the American Laborers, Farmers and Manufacturers.

By the second, they would leave the currency unregulated, and the profit of every branch of industry to be greatly diminished—none more so than that of the day laborer, the wool grower, and the producer.

By the last, they would rob the state of at least \$50,000 a year, and deny its title to millions of acres of the public lands.—*State Journal.*

WOOL.—The Cincinnati Gazette, in speaking of the necessity of some protection to the wool growing interests of the U. States, says—
"This subject is one of much interest to the agriculturalists of Ohio, who grow a larger amount of wool than is grown in any other State in the Union, with one exception—New York."

It may also be said to be vitally important to every one of the New England States. The locofocos of Vermont, however, think it best to let "industry take care of itself."

PROGRESS OF ECONOMY.—The following Land Offices have been discontinued under the provisions of the act of Congress of 12th June, 1840, viz: Marietta, Zanesville, Steubenville, Cincinnati, and Wooster, in Ohio, and the office at Monroe, in Michigan.

AFFLICTING.—We regret to learn that Mr. John Sherman, of Fairfield, by a fall from a load of hay last week, was so much injured that he died in a few hours.—*St. Albans messenger.*

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, July 19.

From the Boston Patriot.
At market, 330 Beef Cattle, 60 yoke working Oxen, 40 cows and calves, 2200 Sheep and Lambs, and 125 Swine. 40 Beef cattle unsold.
Prices.—Beef Cattle—first quality at 5 75 a 6; second quality 5 a 5 50; third quality 4 a 5.
Working Oxen—No sales noticed.
Cows and Calves—Sales 15, 18, 20, 25, 28, 30 and 35.
Sheep—Lots were sold for 1 50, 1 88, 1 75, 2, 2 17, 2 25, 2 33, 2 50, and 3.
Swine—At retail from 5 to 7, according to size and quality.

MARRIAGES.

In Danville, July 18, by Rev. R. C. Hand, Mr. Chester Gilbert of Brownington, to Miss Lucy Douglas, of D.
In Walden, 19th inst., by Daniel Wooster, Esq., Mr. Benjamin J. Knutridge, to Miss Mary E. Tuttle all of W.

In Mobile, Ala., 3d inst., by the Rev. Wm. T. Hamilton, Dr. Adna Jewett, formerly of this town, to Miss Mary P. P. Smith, daughter of the late Hon. Moses Smith, of Lancaster, Massachusetts.

DEATHS.

On 30th ult., on board Steamboat Express Mail, on her passage from New Orleans to Cincinnati, after an illness of two days, JAMES M. BISHOP, aged 22 years, youngest son of Phineas Bishop, Esq., late of Seckonk, Mass.

In Concord N. H., 11th inst., at the residence of Mr. Samuel Carter, East Side, Widow Sarah Ambrose, aged 98 years and ten months. Mrs. A. was born in Concord Mass., and has lived in Concord a bout 60 years.

In Peacham 14th inst., Lewis, son of Alexander and Elizabeth Harvey, aged 8 years and 6 months.
In Danville, 3d inst., of consumption, Charles C. Waldo, son of Richard and Mary Ann Waldo, aged 5 years & 3 months.

Marsh's Superior Patent Truss

FOR sale wholesale and retail. Orders by stage promptly attended to. H. TRACY.
Wells River, July 17, 1841. 1770f

Sash, Doors and Blinds!

ALSO—
A GOOD assortment of FANCY-BACK and common DINING CHAIRS,
For sale by S. F. FRENCH.
Coventry, Vt. 188y1

50 Kegs Powder,

FOR sale at Manufacturers' prices by H. TRACY.
Wells River, July 23, 1841. 208w6

Elegant Satin Striped Light Silks,

TOGETHER with a full assortment of fashionable and durable GOODS, for sale at extremely low prices by HIRAM TRACY.
Wells River, July 22, 1841. 208w6

Carpeting and Rugs,

AT Boston prices, at HIRAM TRACY'S,
July 22, 1841. 208w6

BOLTING CLOTHS

AND Burr Mill Stones.

B. WHITE, No. 77, Milk st. Boston, continues to import direct from the manufacturers, all kinds of Dutch Bolting Cloths used in the New England States. From long experience in the manufacture of this article he is enabled to furnish Millers with more perfect and durable Cloths than can be obtained elsewhere, and at lower prices. Also, BURR MILL STONES, of all sizes, made to order. July, 6, 1841. 207w6mewo6m

BOOTS and SHOES.

THE subscriber has on hand men's thick and thin BOOTS and SHOES, women's calfskin SHOES, Morocco and Kid walking SHOES and PUMPS of all sizes, which he offers at reasonable prices, and will take in exchange most kinds of country produce and butter, and cash will not be refused. PHINEAS PAGE.
St. Johnsbury East, July 14, 1841. 207uf

APPLICATION.

To the Hon. the Probate Court for the District of Essex—
THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of COBURN HARTSHORN, late of Lunenburg, in said district, deceased, intestate, respectfully represents, that the personal estate of the deceased is not sufficient to pay his just debts and costs of settlement, by the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars; that the said deceased was at the time of his death, seized and possessed of interest in real estate within the state of Vermont, and he therefore prays the honorable court to grant him license to sell such interest of the said deceased, to enable him to pay the sum aforesaid together with the cost attending the same.
Dated at Guildhall, this 9th day of July, A. D. 1841. JOHN W. HARTSHORN, Adm'r

STATE OF VERMONT.

Essex District, ss.
At a Probate Court holden at Guildhall, in said district on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1841, by the Hon. Royal Cutler, Judge of said Court.
THE foregoing application having been duly presented to said court. It is ordered, by said court that the heirs, and all concerned in said estate be notified of said application, and that the same will be taken into consideration at a probate court to be holden at the probate office, in Guildhall, in said district, on the last Saturday of August, A. D. 1841, by publishing the said application, together with a copy of the record of this order three weeks successively in the Caledonian, a newspaper printed at St. Johnsbury, in the county of Caledonia and State of Vermont.
207w3 JOHN DODGE, Register.

J. G. DARLING

HAS again renewed his Stock of GOODS, and now offers for sale a general assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, HARD WARE AND CUTLERY, W. I. GOODS AND GROCERIES, EARTH-ERN GLASS & CHINA WARE, PAINTS, OIL, DYE-STUFFS, MEDICINES, &c

with most other articles usually kept in a country Store; all of which he offers at his usual low prices for cash, barter pay, or on one year's credit.—He tenders his thanks for the very generous patronage he has formerly received, while he pledges himself to do all in his power to merit its continuance.
Concord, May 27, 1841. 200uf

C. S. DANA,

ATTORNEY AT LAW
DANVILLE, VT.,
OFFICE, OVER A. McMillan's STORE.
Danville, Feb. 22, 1841. 186uf

Medicines.

COLOGNE Water; Balm of Columbia for preventing and curing baldness; Holman's Restorative Bitters, Covert's Balm of Life; Cough Lozenges; Warm Lozenges; Poor Man's Plaster; Flour'd Magnesia; Garglet Root; Fly Poison; Oil of Soap; together with a very general assortment of medicines.
For sale by
202uf L. JEWETT, St. Johnsbury Plain.

Shedd & Jewett

WOULD invite Farmers to call and examine their assortment of SCYTHES, which are a superior article and warranted; also SNATHS, RAKES, and SCYTHE STONES, all of which will be sold on very favorable terms.
They will buy WOOL in exchange for goods, or on debts due them.
St. Johnsbury, June 18, 1841. 203w3

Sabbath School Book Depository.

THE undersigned has taken the agency for the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society's Books for the northern part of Vermont, and will furnish upon reasonable notice any of the publications of the Society at the price for which they are sold in Boston.
Catalogues of the books may be obtained by application to us.
Beside Library books, all of the Question books published by said Society may be obtained on the same terms.

The Sabbath School Visiter,

A most excellent work for Teachers and Scholars, edited by the Rev. ANA BULLARD, will be supplied at the subscription price—50 cents per annum—and sent to most of the towns in this region without expense to subscribers.
The Vol. commenced in Jan. Subscriptions will be received for the whole of the present year and back Nos. supplied for 50 cents, or for 6 months from July for 25 cents, or for a year and a half commencing with July, for 75 cents.
A. G. CHADWICK.
Caledonian Office, July, 1841. 1f

To the Public.

THE subscriber will manufacture Wool upon shares or for a reasonable price per yard.—Those wishing their Wool Manufactured can have it well done by calling on the subscriber at his stand at West Barnet. He will also Card Wool and dress Cloth on the most reasonable terms and in best order. He will likewise manufacture Woolen Blankets whole, with blue list, if wanted.
JOHN CARTER
Barnet, May 26, 1841. 200uf